

Watch That Cold!

Chills and colds tend to throw an extra burden on the kidneys and poisons, that well kidneys normally throw off, accumulate. That may be why you have been feeling so tired, irritable and half sick since that cold. Don't wait for worse troubles to set in! If you suffer constant backache, headaches, dizzy spells and irregular kidney action, get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. Doan's are helping thousands. Ask your neighbor!

An Iowa Case

Charles C. Hayes, 122 N. 2nd St., Albia, Iowa, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of lameness in my back and other symptoms of kidney trouble. Whenever the opportunity has occurred I have recommended this medicine, for I know that it can be relied upon to bring relief. I have had no need of Doan's Kidney Pills for the last few years, for they permanently cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

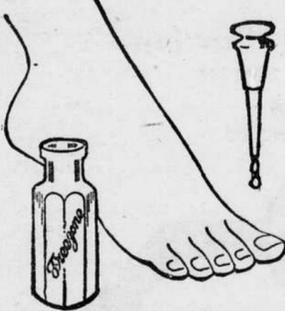
Report True.

First woman—I've been told that every time she calls at her husband's office he is out.

Second woman—I'll warrant he is—out \$10, at least.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus tight off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Putting on Side.

Diner—How is it that the terrapin on your bill of fare is always struck out?

Quidid Waiter—That's just a fancy touch, sir. We never had a terrapin in the joint.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.

Stop a minute and think what it means to say that "Green's August Flower has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century." No higher praise is possible and no better remedy can be found for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is most valuable for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

10,000 Dog Soldiers.

At the time of the signing of the armistice there were 10,000 dogs employed in various capacities along the war front.

Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

On Land and Sea.

"What is a revenue cutter, pa?"
"A revenue cutter is a coupon clipper, my son."

BITRO-PHOSPHATE IS GOOD FOR THIN NERVOUS PEOPLE

A French scientist has discovered an organic phosphate which should be a very effective remedy for weak nerves, sleeplessness, thinness and lack of strength, energy and vigor. Its substance is described by specialists as identical in composition with certain vital elements naturally found in brain and nerve cells and one which when taken into the human system is quickly converted into healthy living tissue.

This phosphate is already widely known among druggists in this country as Bitro-Phosphate and some physicians claim that through its use strength, energy, vigor and nerve force are frequently increased in two weeks' time.

Dr. Frederick Kolbe, Editor of New York Physicians' "Who's Who," says "should be prescribed by every doctor used in every hospital in the United States. As there are a great variety of so-called phosphates, those who wish to test this substance should be sure to get the genuine Bitro-Phosphate."

IOUX CITY PTG. CO., NO. 42-1919.

FLYING PARSON AND MAJOR IN CLOSE CONTEST

Maynard to Reach San Francisco and Spatz to Land in New York This Afternoon, Completing First Lap.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Major Spatz arrived here from Rochester at 2:50 p. m. It was announced he would wait until between 4 and 4:30 before leaving for New York, arriving at Roosevelt field after 5 p. m. A report was received that Lieutenant Kiel had been forced to return to Rochester. Maynard alighted at San Francisco at 1:13 p. m.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Despite unfavorable weather over a large part of the course, aviators today continued the transcontinental contest. The flyers battled with rain in the east and high winds in the west, while weather in the central states was unsettled.

It is expected that the leaders in the race will reach New York and San Francisco, finishing the first half of the contest, this afternoon.

Maj. Carl Spatz early in the day wrestled the lead from Capt. H. L. Smith in the air race eastward, while Lieut. E. C. Kiel is in second place, and Captain Smith third. The three leaders spent the night at Bryan, Ohio, and had reached Rochester, N. Y., this afternoon.

Major Spatz and Lieutenant Kiel left Rochester for Binghamton, N. Y., at 1:48 p. m.

Captain Smith lost his way in a heavy rain storm seven miles south of Cleveland and broke a strut and a propeller on his machine in making a forced landing. Later he flew to the landing field, and left there at 1:51 for Buffalo in the face of a driving rain and heavy winds.

DRAYTON AT SALT LAKE.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 13.—Capt. H. C. Drayton, piloting No. 47 in the transcontinental air race, landed at Buena Vista field, near here, at 10:55 o'clock this morning, having traveled from Rawlins, Wyo., since 8:07 this morning. He was hot on the trail of Lieut. D. W. Maynard.

DONALDSON AT CHEYENNE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 13.—Capt. J. O. Donaldson, entry No. 50, unaccompanied, arrived here from the east at 9:30 and left the ground for Rawlins at 10 o'clock. Captain Donaldson is the fourth westbound aviator to reach here. Lieut. L. S. Webster, driving a De Havilland left for the west at 9:28.

NO DEFINITE DECISION.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—"The air derby probably will be a round trip." This statement was made today by Maj. Gen. Charles J. Menoher, director of air service, U. S. A.

Menoher said, however, that no definite decision had been made and that he would consult with Colonel Arnold, director of air service, western department, before making a positive announcement.

Major General Menoher arrived here today from the south.

GERMAN TROOPS FIGHT NEW WAR

Stir Up Tempest in Baltic Provinces By Attack on Letts—Riga Believed Captured.

London, Oct. 13.—It was stated in authoritative quarters here this afternoon that a German-Russian attack on Riga was carried out on Friday under cover of a heavy bombardment by German guns, forcing the Letts to evacuate the city.

The reported capture of Riga is regarded most seriously by military experts here. They say that between these German-Russian troops and Petrograd there is no force that would stop an advance upon that city, from which, once it was reached, it would be difficult to dislodge them. It was learned during the afternoon that well informed circles in London accepted the capture of Riga as a fact. Their belief, it developed, was based on a private dispatch.

The Lettish legation here was without news of the latest developments in Riga. Cable company advices received in New York today said communication with Riga and other Baltic points had been cut.

It was stated at the legation that the Estonians were sending two divisions to aid the Letts against the Germans. The whereabouts of General Von Der Goltz continues to be the subject of contradictory rumors and estimates of the size of the army commanded by Colonel Avaloff-Bermond also show a wide divergence.

It is recalled that General Count Keller, commander of a large body of soldiers in the Baltic provinces, which was recruited from German troops left in Courland by the allies at the time of the armistice, is a Baltic baron, formerly a general in the Russian army. He has established headquarters at Shavili, while General Von Der Goltz has his headquarters at Mitau.

Coaching Two Forces.
Prince Peter Lieven, formerly of the Russian foreign office is superintending the coordination of the forces commanded by these two leaders, it being intended to transfer the occupation of Lithuania and Courland to a nominally Russian-Lithuanian army composed in part of Germans from the ranks of

FIVE BANDITS ROB TRAIN EXPRESS CAR

Escape With Valuable Packers After Holdup Near Memphis—Posses In Search.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Five men who boarded a southbound passenger train on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad as it was leaving the yards here early today, held up the express messenger and his assistant, secured several packages and escaped when the train was stopped at West Junction in response to a telephone message from a yard master who saw the men board the train.

The messenger and his assistant were found lying on the floor bound. One of the stolen packages was said to have been shipped by a Memphis jewelry concern.

Posses were organized quickly and began a search of the surrounding section.

General Von Der Goltz's troops. This move, it is said, led to the present hostilities.

Interest here now is largely focussed in the result obtained from the note which the supreme council of the peace conference is reported to intend to send to Berlin today, demanding the withdrawal of German troops from the Baltic provinces on pain of coercive measures from the allies.

Copenhagen, Friday, Oct. 10.—A German telegram from Mitau, received today says:

Fighting by Lettish and Russian troops between Mitau and Riga is continuing. None of the troops subservient to the German government is taking part.

A telegram from Koenigsburg, east Prussia, reads as follows:

"The Russian Colonel Wergoltsch, commander of the second west Russian volunteer corps, has in Shavili proclaimed the part of Lithuania occupied by his troops as Russian territory. The Lithuanian troops in Shavili have been disarmed by the Russians and the Germans co-operating with them."

German troops under General von der Goltz, together with Russians under Colonel Avaloff Bermond, attacked the Letts 30 kilometers from Riga and occupied Schlock, which is outside the demarcation line, according to a report issued by the Lettish bureau at Riga. The report adds that the attack was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Riga, as a precautionary measure. Reserves are being formed among those who are unable to go to the front. Soldiers who were starting toward the front were pelted with flowers.

Fighting continues on the whole front, it is said.

Lettish soldiers who have been fighting with the British and French at Archangel have just arrived at Riga by steamship and have been rushed to the front.

According to a dispatch from Helsingfors, Russian newspapers report that serious fighting has broken out in Petrograd between adherents and opponents of the soviet regime. The "counter revolutionaries" have taken possession of several important buildings and government institutions it is stated.

This announcement of the outbreak of a serious revolt against the bolsheviks in Petrograd together with the bony outrages against the bolshevik leaders in Moscow, the second capital indicate serious internal opposition to the bolsheviks.

HARK! FANS YELL PLAYERS "FIXED"

Wild Wails Sent Up By Those of the Empty Pockets—Cicotte and Others Bought Up?

BY HENRY L. FARRELL.

United Press Staff Correspondent.
New York, Oct. 13.—The eighth world series game Thursday blew out the season's baseball lamp but it's still smoking—smoking with the usual bunch of rumors of "fixed players," "thrown games," and crookedness. Chicago fans are so strong in circulating rumors that Eddie Cicotte was bought by a gambling bunch and that other players were in on a deal to throw games that owner Comiskey is said to have offered a reward of \$20,000 for any evidence supporting the claim.

Cincinnati also was saturated with rumors that Pat Duncan and Larry Kopf had played "funny" in the sixth game and that "Dutch" Ruster had been "seen" by some one before he made his second start and that the loss of the seventh game was a fixed deal to prolong the series and increase the receipts for the clubs.

The real fans, who have weathered such noise after each series, are not disturbed. They are not questioning the fidelity of any of the players and the wall of the calamity howlers that this year's post-season will end all post-season games for all time is provoking them to laughter. But the result of this year's experiment has convinced them all that there will be no more nine game series. Had the usual seven game arrangement prevailed this year, the anvil chorus wouldn't be so popular now.

TREATY GETS FRENCH O. K.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The French senate unanimously ratified the peace treaty this afternoon, 217 members voting. The chamber of deputies voted ratification last week.

Mail is being carried regularly by airplane between the Swiss cities of Berne, Zurich and Lausanne.

CLOSED SHOP AND TRIKE RIGHTS CHIEF ISSUES IN DISPUTE; BOTH GROUPS LIKELY TO GIVE GROUND

BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.
(Copyright 1919, Wheeler Syndicate Incorporated.)

Washington, Oct. 13.—Viewed superficially there seems to be nothing in common between the declaration of principles made public by the Employers' group and those announced from the Labor group in the industrial conference. The two documents seem to be in perfect contrast.

There can be no doubt of the militancy of the labor proposal. Its language bristles with defiance. Laborment its final terms and demands for a strike. It would seem as though the first shot of the employers was a challenging answer.

The points of variance, of course, are largely points relating to the recognition of unions and matters growing out of unions. Labor demands the right to strike for any cause at any time. Capital denies the right of the sympathetic strike.

Capital demands the open shop, except by entire agreement with the employees. Labor demands the closed shop, or if the shop remains open, Labor insists that negotiations shall be with the union representatives through collective bargaining.

As for collective bargaining, capital demands that each establishment in an industry should develop contact and full opportunity for interchange of views between management and men through individual or collective dealing or a combination of both.

Labor As "Human Element."

Labor contends that labor is not a commodity but a human element in industry and the point at which capital leans furthest to any labor demand is upon this contention. Labor asks for equal share in boards of conciliation and an independent, self respecting status in matters to be arbitrated. Capital definitely declares that there should be no "improper limitation or impairment of the exercise by management of its essential function of judgment and direction in those matters," which being translated, seems to mean that arbitration shall be resorted to when, and only when capital feels that the question at stake is arbitrable.

Labor always has contended that its unions had a different status from the associations of capital, that labor unions could not be responsible, legally or financially for their acts, as the purpose of union is not to make profits for itself but to better conditions for its individual members. In the declaration of Friday, capital demands that labor assume the same legal and financial responsibility that a corporation assumes which is trying to make money for its stockholders.

The unions, according to the view of labor, hold that contract between the men and their masters shall be through unions. Capital stands for the freedom of contract, which if granted would make hours of service and quality of production of each worker subject to an individual contract.

Limiting Strikes.

Labor would put all employees, whether working for private owners in industry or public utilities of the government, in one category, giving all men the right to strike if displeased with their conditions of labor. The employers' declaration upholds the right of workers in private industry to strike but withholds it from workers in public utilities and workers for the government. Labor always has contended against the vocational training school and held that youth should be trained in the shop. Capital makes a strong demand for vocational training, both in school and in the shop.

These contrasting demands of labor and capital seem to produce a deadlock, yet the declaration of the employers carefully explains that these tenets are only "a statement of principles."

And the document issued by the employers ends with a declaration that "the problems are so serious and difficult that such method must be worked out by the individual establishments in conjunction with their employees and by industry as a whole."

The crux of the whole difference centers about the trades union and its relation to industry. Eliminate the union and its contentions and one sees a rather large area of agreement between labor and capital in the two statements. The employers' declaration against limitation of production would find no very active labor opposition in America. Given satisfactory hours, wages and environment in labor, limiting the product in so far as it has been produced in American industry would be eliminated. Only a few trades practice this sabotage.

Under the head of "the establishment of a productive unit" the declaration of the employers leaves the way open for the establishment of shop councils. It declares against industrial councils of the trade, but its declaration is not a fighting declaration. And undoubtedly shop councils and councils of a nation wide or regional scope would be established in every industry.

The Rockefeller resolution for shop councils for the mutual discussion of wages, hours, shop and living conditions upon a fraternal rather than a paternal basis could be set up under this clause of the declaration of the employers, and it would be no trouble to graft upon that councils in the trade. That is a vital point, and it is one where labor and capital and the public easily may meet upon common ground.

Scientifically devised safety machinery is specifically indorsed, which is a step toward the recognition of the employers' right to control shop conditions. The principle of the living wage is accepted by the employers with practically no scruple. That is a vital principle in agreement between capital and labor and the employers specifically declare for equal pay for men and women in industry, doing the same kind of work.

In matter of the eight-hour day there

is a broad basis of agreement between the declaration of labor and that of capital. Labor calls it the eight-hour day. Capital merely puts it differently in these words: "Hours of work should be fixed at a point consistent with the health of the worker and his right to an adequate period of rest, recreation, home life and self development."

And a special declaration is made (almost in the terms used by the labor declaration against overtime and in favor of "one day of rest in seven.")

How Situation Stands.

Here then, is the situation: Labor demands the unfettered labor union as its method of dealing with the employers. Capital demands a responsible union, an open shop and the right to deal independently with individuals. Capital and labor agree on the right to strike and to lock up the plant. But capital limits the strike to the strike for grievances and labor demands the right to the sympathetic strike. Both denounce the blacklist.

It is upon those differences, which do not touch directly wages, shop conditions or hours of service that labor and capital in this conference are splitting. Between the two stands the public group. This group has shown itself rather more inclined to favor labor than capital.

Leaning Toward Labor.

Barring one or two members of the public group, of which Judge Gary is a type, there is considerable sentiment among the members of the group representing the public in favor of the trades union, not perhaps the trade union carried to the ultimate which Mr. Gomerph thinks is wise, but the national trades union with certain privileges in any industrial plant not accorded to individuals in the shop. This feeling is among men of power in the group, men who stand high in the financial world and in the political world. And these men, who are strong men, will be found trying to harmonize the divergent views of the labor group and the employers.

But each group must yield something. Labor must come out of its trench. Capital must come out of its shell. There is a reason to believe that of the two groups the employers are least contentious. Their declaration is not without its reservations. It seems to go further than it goes, and it seems to stick harder than it does stick. That is because it is defining principles.

The labor declaration defines no principles; it contends for certain material things. During the adjournment both sides may see the roly of a finish fight. A finish fight would be a loss to both sides. A compromise is possible in which both sides may win.

TWO TOTS NEARER TO DEATH TODAY

Science Wages Losing Fight—Mother Refused Permission to See Children She Poisoned.

Pontiac, Mich., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hazel Luikart, who gave her little girls poison today was found to be insane by an Oakland county commission here. She will be taken to the hospital for the insane at Iona, Monday.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Death stalked nearer today to the two Luikart children, of Detroit, Shirley and Edna, being treated here for bichloride of mercury poisoning administered by their mother.

Science is waging a losing fight in its efforts to save the lives of the children. Dr. Thomas A. Carter, Chicago physician who is attending them declared. Death is just around the corner for both, he said.

"The progress of the mercury poison cannot now be stayed," Dr. Carter said. "It will follow its course as inevitably as the rising of the sun."

Edna, the younger sister, showed slight improvement but Dr. Carter declared the poison had a firm hold on the child's body and she could not possibly shake it off.

At the hospital, the father, Ray Luikart, clung to his belief that Dr. Carter would save the lives of his children. The doctor has told him that he holds out no hope.

In the hope of alleviating the mental torture Mrs. Luikart is suffering, her husband wired Detroit asking that she be permitted to come to Chicago.

Mrs. Luikart poisoned the babies because they stood in the way of stage ambitions. She is in jail.

REQUEST REFUSED.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hazel Luikart, who poisoned her two little girls, will not be at their bedside in Chicago when they die. Oakland county authorities today firmly refused to assent to Dr. Carter's request that the mother be called to their bedside.

"The request seems based on sentiment rather than on any beneficial effect it might have on the children," Prosecutor Gillespie said. "I do not care to take responsibility for the shock on the mother when she finds the children will die. She thinks now they will live."

Mayor Couzens today sought to change the attitude of the authorities and enable the mother to visit her little ones.

The sanity of Mrs. Luikart was inquired into today by a special commission. Transfer to the state hospital for the insane was asked on the ground that the jail at Pontiac, where she is held, is not fitted for persons mentally ill.

DECLARE COAL STRIKE WILL START NOV. 1

Operators and Miner Representatives Adjourn in Deadlock—300,000 Men in Central Field Affected.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13.—The conference of bituminous coal miners and operators of the central competitive field in session here considering demands of the miners for a 60 per cent increase in wages and a reduction in working hours disagreed today and will adjourn.

A subcommittee that had been considering the demands, finding that it could not agree, reported the deadlocked condition to the general conference, which began its sessions here yesterday and recommended final adjournment.

Unless something happens in the meantime to prevent it, leaders of the mine workers say the strike threatened for November 1, will take place.

Operators have declared they cannot concede either of the demands of the workers.

The mines affected are in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. More than 300,000 men are involved.

TWO THOUSAND REPORTED LOST

Unconfirmed Dispatch Tells of Disaster to British Ship Exceeding in Casualties Sinking of Titanic.

Archangel, Friday, Oct. 13.—Two thousand lives have been lost in the wreck of an unnamed British ship on the Norwegian coast, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Helsingfors.

If the loss of life in the wreck reported in the foregoing dispatch is as large as indicated, the disaster will mark a new record in the annals of the sea. It would seem probable the ship which was wrecked was a military transport bringing British soldiers from Archangel, from which port Great Britain has been embarking large numbers of men during the last month.

It is known that troop ships have sailed quite recently from Archangel, Copenhagen advices received yesterday stating that Lettish soldiers who have been on the Archangel front have just landed at Riga and have been rushed to the front south of that city to meet the onslaughts of German and Russian forces.

Greater Than Titanic.

The largest recorded loss of life in a marine accident occurred when the Titanic was sunk after colliding with an iceberg south of Newfoundland, on April 14, 1912, the list of deaths showing 1,503 names. The Lusitania, sunk by a German submarine, May 7, 1915, carried down with her more than 1,200 of her passengers and crew. When the Empress of Ireland was sent to the bottom in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on May 30, 1914, the loss of life was 1,027. One thousand died when the Japanese steamer Kikomaru sank in Australian waters on September 28, 1912.

USE PEPPER; SEIZE LOOT OF \$11,000

Cleveland, O., Oct. 13.—Six robbers this morning held up the paymaster of the Samuel Emerson Co., in the lobby of the Euclid Avenue Building and after throwing pepper into his face, escaped in an automobile with \$11,000 which the paymaster carried in a money bag.

SAYS GOVERNMENT LOST \$1,832,000

Accountant Makes Charge of Enormous War Over Payment to Hammond Steel Car Company.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Over payment of \$1,832,000 by the government on a claim of \$3,000,000 brought by the Steel Car Company, Hammond, Ind., on an ordinance contract, was charged by L. J. Blakely, an accountant, before the House ways and means committee on expenditures today. Blakely claimed that Col. E. L. Hughes, in charge of ordinance work in the Chicago district had refused to consider his audit of the account. He charged that \$1,500,000 was overpaid on a gun carriage contract and the balance on salvage work.